(c) and (d) As per guidelines governing the Swajaldhara Scheme, contribution from Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme in lieu of the community contribution is specifically prohibited.

Economic development and employment opportunities under different schemes

3069. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the economic development which has taken place or employment opportunities created in services and man-days during the last three years, under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana, and the Basic Minimum Services;

(b) have these schemes achieved the objectives which were envisaged when these were introduced;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any targets have been fixed for the current year and special drives being launched to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched during the year 2000-01 in all the States and the UTs. With the launching of the PMGY, the erstwhile the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) was replaced by the PMGY. The primary objective of the PMGY was sustainable human development at the village level and it envisaged allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States/UTs for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government like Primary Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water, Nutrition and Rural Electrification. The allocation for PMGY was Rs. 2800 crore each year during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05. However, the PMGY has been discontinued from the year 2005-06.

The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) envisages providing additional wage employment in the rural areas as also food security, alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas. No target is fixed under the SGRY Under

this programme, 74.82 crore mandays were generated during 2002-03, 85.60 crore mandays during 2003-04 and 63.14 (as reported upto January, 2005) crores mandays during 2004-05.

Irregularities in implementation of PMGSY

3070. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain irrgularities in implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have been found out;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain the quality of roads to be constructed under the said Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (c) Rural roads being a State subject, the State Government is primarily responsible for ensuring the proper execution of the programme. The quality of implementation is monitored through the supervisory mechanism of the State Government, and further through the normal audit process.

A three-tier Quality Control mechanism has also been prescribed for ensuring quality at works level. The State Government, as the executing agency, is responsible for the first two tiers at the State level. A third tier of quality monitoring is enforced at the Central level by the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) under the Ministry of Rural Development through National Quality Monitors (NQMs) who are senior retired engineers with road construction experience. They inspect works on systematic randomized basis and advise the executing machinery on all technical aspects of the programme.

Inspections by NQMs upto December, 2004 have been as follows:-

Completed works		Works in progress	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
8885	953	11533	4071

Where a Work is found unsatisfactory, necessary rectification is to be done in the quality of the material or workmanship. I n case of unsatisfactory